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## Joel 2:32

Hebrew	
	And it shall come to pass that everyone who calls on the name of the LORD shall be saved. For in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem there shall be those who escape, as the LORD has said, and among the survivors shall be those whom the LORD calls.
INIV	And everyone who calls on the name of the LORD will be saved; for on Mount Zion and in Jerusalem there will be deliverance, as the LORD has said, among the survivors whom the LORD calls.
	But everyone who calls on the name of the LORD will be saved, for some on Mount Zion in Jerusalem will escape, just as the LORD has said. These will be among the survivors whom the LORD has called.

Last update: 2025/10/23 00:28 ioel 2:32 https://groveserver.com/bible/doku.php?id=joel 2:32 καὶplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigκαί greek Meaning \* And \* Also \* Both \* Even \* Too \* So ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigεlμί areek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be"). lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εlμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. πᾶςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigπᾶς greek Meaning \* All \* Every \* The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 öçplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigŏς, ἤ, ὅ greek Meaning: \* Who \* Which \* What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning 💩 ἐπικαλέσηται τὸplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigó, areek Meaning \* The The definite article. LXX Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ὄνομα κυρίου σωθήσεται ὅτι ἐvplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". τῷplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigò, ἡ, τό areek Meaning: \* The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ὄρει Σιων καὶplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigκαί greek Meaning \* And \* Also \* Both \* Even \* Too \* So s a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" فvplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigèv greek Preposition meaning "in". Ιερουσαλημ ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigεἰμί εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be"). lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἀνασῳζόμενος καθότι εἶπεν κύριος καὶplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigκαί greek Meaning \* And \* Also \* Both \* Even \* Too \* So ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" εὐαγγελιζόμενοι οὒcplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigŏς, ἤ, ὅ Meaning: \* Who \* Which \* What

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KJV

And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the LORD shall be delivered: for in mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the LORD hath said, and in the remnant whom the LORD shall call.

Joel 2:31 ← Joel 2:32 → Joel 3:1

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